Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3666 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894. THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [32

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February next, at Twelve o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1893.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894. [172

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd to the 17th day of February next, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894. [173

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the SECOND INSTALMENT of CALL, amounting to FIVE SHILLINGS per Share on the Ordinary Shares of the Bank, is DUE on the 1st February, 1894, and is PAYABLE at the Office of the Bank, No. 4, Queen's Road, either by Demand Draft on London or in Local Currency equivalent.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1894. [142

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [100

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
 (a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
 (b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
 (c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
 (d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.
2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [415

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Honokong, 19th December, 1888. [974

Intimations.

HONGKONG SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

THE next CONCERT will be held in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, 3rd February, at 9.15 P.M.
Chairman Mr. H. E. R. HUNTER.

J. D. LAPRAIK,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1894 [159

SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN (English) aged 28, seeks suitable employment in an English or German House in Hongkong or any Coast Port of China. Able to correspond well in ENGLISH, GERMAN and DUTCH has a thorough practical knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING and GENERAL OFFICE WORK.

Apply to
"X."
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1894. [139

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN NOYES of the American barque *Coloma* will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of that vessel while in this port.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1894. [168

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRADE MARKS of the CHU KWONG LAN (朱廣蘭) and CHU YAU LAN (朱有蘭) FIRMS respectively, Manufacturers of TOBACCO, have been duly Registered in this Colony, pursuant to Ordinance 15 of 1873 and 8 of 1885.

CHU KWONG LAN,
AND
CHU YAU LAN.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1894. [68

NGAI SHANG,
20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

RATTAN FURNITURE of Every Description.
CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, BASKETS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.
Latest Patterns, Best Workmanship.
Also
Rattan Cane, Split Rattan, Canton Reed and Bamboos of all kinds.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [99

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED
5,000 NEW CHEAP NOVELS.

WALLACE'S PRINCE OF INDIA, author Ben Hur.
A 1 Telegraph Code.
Geikie's Text Book of Geology.
New Queen's Regulations.
All the Christmas Annuals.
Gentlemen's Brown Russia and Calf Walking Boots and Shoes.
Dancing Pumps.
New Stock Solid-sole Tennis Shoes.
Also the Ramshaw Shoe.
Association and Rugby Footballs.
Indian Clubs.
Chevalier's New Song, "Nipper's Lullaby."
New Dance Music.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACKS—1894.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1893. [40

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOW READY
THE
SHANGHAI NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL, $1.50.
IMPERIAL ENGLISH & CHINESE DIARY, $1.00.
IMPERIAL ENGLISH & CHINESE DATE BLOCK, 75c.
DOLLARS & STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES,
2/- to 3/6.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
PUBLISHERS.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894. [6

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

736

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
68, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF SADDLERY.

RACING GEAR.

STABLE REQUISITES.

RACING SADDLES, WHIPS, BRIDLES, WEIGHT CLOTHS, SADDLE CLOTHS, ROLLERS, GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's

Hongkong, 30th December, 1893. [30

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 52.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.
The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.
THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.
The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.
The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.
HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.
NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are stationed by the door.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1892. [198

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, TO-MORROW, the 2nd February, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 2nd February, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [104

THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at its Registered Offices, 38 and 42, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February next, at NOON, when the Subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 18th January instant, will be submitted for Confirmation, as a Special Resolution:—

"That THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND "BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, be "Wound-up voluntarily under the provisions "of the Companies' Ordinances 1865 to 1890, "and that HART BUCK, of Victoria, in the "Colony of Hongkong, be and he is hereby "appointed Liquidator for the purposes of "such Winding-up."

By Order.

JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1894. [121

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4, Praya Central, at 12 o'clock (Noon), on SATURDAY, 10th February next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1893.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 10th February, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1894. [155

MASONIC BALL—1894.

A MASONIC BALL, under the Auspices of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th February.

BRETHREN desirous of INVITING GUESTS are requested to send the Names of their Friends to the Undersigned.

The Subscription is limited to $10 for Masons, and $5 for each GUEST INVITED (Non-Masons).

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are now ready for SIGNATURE at the HONGKONG HOTEL, VICTORIA HOTEL, INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Messrs. FALCONER & Co., Messrs. HEUERMANN & HERBST, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and at the MASONIC HALL, Zetland Street.

S. HANISCH,
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1894. [171

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1894,
2.45 P.M.

SHORT RANGE CUP and SPOONS. Entrance 30 cents, 200, 500 and 600 yards. 5 Shots at each range. NO sighting shot. Usual handicap points.

See special circular respecting "Martini" Cup and Spoons.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Honorary Secretary,

Hongkong, 30th January, 1894. [46

HOO LOONG.

THE HOO LOONG General Drapery Establishment has now on view the contents of several Cases of Goods *ex* Mail Steamers, from London and Paris; all of the finest material and latest fashion. NOVELTIES in Ladies Dress Materials, Fine Cashmere, Plush, Velvet and Velveteens in every shade. Flannels, Ceylon Shirtings, Serge, latest shades in Silks and Satins, Table-covers, Towelling, Sheeting, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., all at reasonable prices.

Heavy stocks of Spring and Summer Goods for Ladies' and Children's wear are now arriving direct from Europe per mail steamers.

HOO LOONG,
No. 5, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1894. [170



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OBTAINED 54 HIGHEST PRIZES
at the
CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

Just landed an invoice of Assorted SEWING and LEATHER-NEEDLES, SHUTTLES and Finest MACHINE OIL.

H. L. HOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
5, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1894. [141

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 2nd February, at 8 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894. [177

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd February, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [175

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"SIKH,"
Captain Rowley, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 2nd February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1894. [151

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Davies, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1894. [149

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE Steamship
"BULLMOUTH,"
Captain Scott, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1894. [161

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"POSEIDON,"
Captain A. Fellner, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, at Daylight.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894 [69

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE Company's Steamship
"HIROSHIMA MARU,"
Captain J. B. MacMillan, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1894. [164

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Davies, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 27th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1894. [149

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. L. British Ship
"MACMILLAN,"
Guthrie, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1893. [37

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 2/3 L. L. L. American Ship
"KENILWORTH,"
Baker, Master, now at Shanghai, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Intimations.

DR. FENWICK'S FOOD

FOR

NURSING MOTHERS AND INFANTS

ALSO FOR

DYSPEPTICS AND INVALIDS.

IT is specially recommended as an article of diet for NURSING MOTHERS as it will strengthen and support them and at the same time enrich the Natural Milk and increase the Supply.

INFANTS FED on this Food put on flesh rapidly.

In two and sixpenny and one and sixpenny bottles at $1.10 and 70 Cents.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

DAKIN CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1894. [36

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

屈臣公司

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

ANALYSTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS AND VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

CIGAR DEALERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AND

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

香港大藥房

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.
The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Botica Inglesa, 14, Escolta, Manila.
The Canton Dispensary, Canton.
The Dispensary, Foochow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.
London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1894. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

PAWNSHOPS.

"BE it ever so humble," sings our very own poet, "there's no place like the pawnshop;" and there is very much more in this than meets the eye. In Hongkong there are thousands of pawnshops doing an immense trade, especially just before the Chinese New Year. Yet in this colony, where the Government is badly in want of money, and hardly knows which way to turn in order to cut down expenses or raise money to meet them, not a cent of revenue is obtained from this rich source. In most civilised countries the pawnshops are made to contribute large sums, which they scarcely feel at all, while usually their earning powers are limited by law; in England the rate of interest is fixed, and there is a heavy ticket-fee; in several Continental countries the pawnshops are a Government department, quite as much as the Customs and Post Offices; in some British colonies, such as Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and in most of the semi-British states in the East, this branch of revenue is "farmed" to the highest bidder. In the Philippine Islands, the "Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros," or Pawnshops and Savings-banks Department, is one of the most valuable in the whole system of government. During a single week, for instance, the two branches record totals of 1,322 and 136 transactions respectively for the city of Manila alone, representing a turn-over of about $20,000 in the former and $22,000 in the latter section. To take the pawnshops separately, five per cent. is a moderate estimate of net profits, and would mean at least $2,000 a week cleared; and the annual relief to tax-payers would amount to the appreciable sum of $100,000. Might we not learn even from such a conservative country, enervated by the traditions of the Middle Ages? The British Parliament has in recent years been taking lessons in decentralisation from effete old Spain; the County Councils of 1889 and the Parish Councils of the current session are (even though their designers may not know it) a comparatively close copy of the Consejos Provinciales, Arrabales and Pueblos that have existed under his Most Catholic Majesty for many years. Then, if we can find something to imitate in one Spanish system, is it not reasonably probable that other systems of theirs may be worth introducing here? Hongkong has a Government so poor that its policemen are compelled to do duty in threadbare uniforms and make their boots last out twice the normal time, while in other departments even more ridiculous parsimony is perforce *de rigueur*; whilst here also is a rich source of legitimate revenue, freely used in other places, but untouched by us. We do not want new taxation, nor increase of existing burdens; but this is a different matter altogether. Frequently usurers have been severely criticised by Hongkong judges for having the unconscionable audacity to simply take what is offered; scores of cases could be mentioned, showing that 100 per cent. is a trifle in the Hongkong loan market. Nobody ever heard of a pawnshop being bankrupt—except in rare instances where "Uncle" has got out of his legitimate field and set up as a "Trust and Loan Company" or a "Mortgage Investment Syndicate"—whereas there is no doubt that in Hongkong the Shylock business is responsible for an immense amount of misery, on which the "spiders," chiefly Indians and Chinese, grow wealthy. Of course, there are Usury Laws, but they are even more easily evaded than the generality of Hongkong laws. Only on Friday last Mr. JUSTICE ACKROYD had before him a Portuguese stripling who had, with two friends, obtained $20 from a Sikh—a soldier, who is "prohibited from money-lending!"—and in return these simple boys had given a promissory note for $30, on which they had paid $6 a month interest; and when one month's interest got in arrear, an extra dollar was clapped on next month! This is but an instance of what happens every week. Of course, the fly who walks into the spider's parlour has himself to blame; but that is not our point. Granting that when a man plunges like a suicide into hopeless debt he has still no reason to abuse the creditors, that fact does not in the least diminish the advantages to be gained by a Government monopoly of pawnshops and loan offices. We do not propose to interfere with the financial transactions of established banks; but let the Government take over all the pawnshops, and make an end of these illicit harpies altogether. Make it illegal to lend or borrow outside of the Government establishment (with exceptions that will naturally suggest themselves) and the revenue will at once receive a valuable addition, while one cause of untold wretchedness will be wiped out for ever.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CZAR.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to be better.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The French Government has introduced a measure adding two francs to the duty on wheat.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Brazilian insurgent fleet fired upon an American warship which was escorting a merchantman. A sharp engagement ensued in which the American completely defeated the insurgents, who surrendered.

It is believed this will prove the end of the Brazilian revolt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Daily Press* geographer is abroad again—he has got Guatemala in South America!

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 30th ult.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Mogul* arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the 29th ulto.

THE London Lyric Company, according to latest advices, have been playing to good houses in Rangoon. They will be in Hongkong about the end of the present month.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Menmuir*, from Australia, left Port Darwin for this port on the 30th ulto.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THREE "shows" well known to Hongkong audiences were having a good time in Calcutta by latest advices from that port—Tommy Hudson's Surprise Party, Willard's Opera Company, and Harmston's Circus.

IT has been ascertained that the working of the electric railway in London can positively be felt as far away as the north of Norfolk, the motion being conveyed by the telegraph wires along the whole distance—about 120 miles.

WE are informed that thirteen thousand shares have been applied for in the New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., but that, owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year, the date of application has, by request, been extended until the 10th inst.

THE programme of the next Athletic Sports, to be held on the 10th proximo, will be found in our advertising columns.

CAPT. MCNEILL, late of the steamship *Hanoi*, shot himself through the brain with a revolver in the Masonic Club, Singapore, on the 24th ulto. The probable cause of the rash act was that he had been 'sacked' from the ship, added to a big bout of drinking distilled damnation. Deceased was a native of Glasgow, where his widow resides.

OWING to the necessity for more or less extensive repairs occasioned by the explosion of a number of rockets while lying at anchor off Bangkok city on the 15th ultimo, as reported in these columns on the 30th idem, the Scottish Oriental Co's steamer *Devawongse*, Captain R. Unsworth, will not be able to resume duty on the Hongkong—Bangkok route before Friday week at the earliest.

AT the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. H. E. Wodehouse continued the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the sudden death of Pun Alum and seven others on the occasion of the landslip on a vacant piece of land on Caine Road, opposite No. 8, Police Station, on the 19th ultimo. After hearing a good deal of evidence, technical and otherwise, the jury found that the deaths were caused by the landslip, and that the P.W.D. was in nowise to blame. A rider was added suggesting that the law be so amended as to empower the P.W.D. to interfere when they know that similar dangerous work is being carried on.

THE Dutch Court of Appeal, with a gravity which will not be shared by the youth of Holland has just decided that to kiss a young lady against her will is not an offence, "inasmuch as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy." There is quite a pretty old-world flavour about this decision. Judged of in the new light it throws upon human emotions, the Dutch may begin to merit the reputation of a peculiarly sympathetic people. But for wooden shoes and some other drawbacks, Holland might also find even larger favour than it has hitherto enjoyed as a holiday resort. Only—does not the Court of Appeal throw rather a heavy responsibility upon big brothers?

A JAPANESE sailor, a member of the crew of the steamship *Toyo Maru*, Capt. J. G. Edwards, met with a fatal accident on board his ship last night. It seems that the unfortunate man went below to the forecastle by the companion-way aft, and thinking the hatches had been put over the fore-hold 'tween-deck hatch, he was proceeding to walk over the hatch-way when he stepped, in the dark, into space and fell fully 24 feet to the bottom of the ship, and with such force that his neck and one of his legs were broken. The matter was duly reported to the police this morning and an inquiry will be held at an early date. The body of the luckless seaman was buried this afternoon.

AT the Regular meeting of the Victoria Preceptory held last night, E. Sir Kt. G. C. Anderson was installed in the chair as E.P., after which he invested his Officers for the ensuing year as follows:—

Prelate	Sir Kt. R. Cooke.
Constable	R. Markwick.
Marshal	I. Kirkwood.
Sub-marshal	J. Bryant.
Treasurer	J. W. Kinghorn.
Registrar	I. Dyer Ball.
Capt. of the Guard	D. Macdonald.
Almoner	F. D. Goddard.
1st Herald	J. Forbes.
Guard	J. Maxwell.

IT is related in one of the old Chinese Classics that Ka the Longheaded spake these words, saying:—"The advantages of skilful negotiation are such that an able diplomatist, who has sifted the world and things worldly, had better travel 10,000 *li* to talk even to wooden-headed Imperial officials than allow profound knowledge and philanthropic schemes to lie smoking and smouldering within his own brain tissues." This, according to ancient historians, was a portion of a sermon delivered on Mount Gough in the Island of Hongkong, and the chronicler further states that the admiring multitude bowed down and worshipped Ka as he descended the mist-covered Mount. Hazy as was the meaning of the sage's utterance in days of yore, in the light of recent important events the multitudes of the great Middle Kingdom should have no difficulty in arriving at a proper understanding of what has for many generations completely surpassed the comprehension of ordinary mortals. Truly, we live in a progressive age, one in which the far-famed sages are all the rage!

ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.
Statistics for January, 1894.

	A.M.H.	N.H.	
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st January	43	32	
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during January	29	20	
Total number treated as In-Patients	72		52
Of these there were:—			
Discharged cured	34	19	
Discharged relieved	8	5	
Discharged on other grounds	3	2	
Died in Hospital	1	1	
	46		27
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1894	26	25	
Out-Patients, new cases	755	51	
Out-Patients, return visits	964	98	
Total number of Out-Patient visits	2,719	149	

THOMAS J. PURTON, M.A., M.D.,
Superintendent.

THE stirring chimes of the fire-bell echoed through the city at the early hour of eight o'clock this morning, owing to the ravages of the fire fiend in house No. 26, Market Street, which was quickly gutted. The Fire Brigade, under Superintendent Wodehouse and Assistant Superintendent Horspool, arrived at the scene of the conflagration too late to prevent the spread of the flames to No. 1, Rutter Lane, which was almost completely razed to the ground before they obtained mastery over the flames. However, the efforts of the firemen were effective and well directed, otherwise the stiff north breeze prevailing at the time would have resulted in all probability, in a goodly portion of Rutter Lane and Market Street being burnt to the ground. This fire, which resulted in the destruction of at least $2,500 worth of uninsured property and of which the cause is unknown, was not without a stirring incident in the matter of the rescue of one of the inmates of the house in which it originated. In that house there was, it is reported, as aged blind woman who was rescued by a plucky Portuguese youth who, after hearing that there was somebody in a cock-loft at the top of the house, rushed into the burning edifice and succeeded in bringing the helpless female safely into the street. A correspondent, presumably an eye-witness, writes:—"The Chinese woman would surely have perished but for the pluck of the Portuguese. The Brigade was too slow in arriving at the fire—an exceptional departure from their usual activity and promptitude." Happily, there are no fatalities to report, and most of the local insurance offices are involved in the damage done.

THE juvenile fictionist who is perpetrating a series of "penny dreadfuls" on our esteemed morning contemporary is still under the impression that this year is 1893!

IN the Singapore Criminal Court on the 22nd ulto., a Chinese named Ng Ah Yow was unanimously found guilty of murder and sentenced to death by the Chief Justice. The charge was of having killed the principal witness in the Thompson Road murder case and thrown his body into the impounding reservoir. Ng Ah Yow will probably not be hanged—he certainly ought not to be judicially strangled, considering that this was the third time he had to stand his trial, the juries disagreeing on the two other occasions. In Scotland the verdict in the first case, as in the recent sensational Hamborough murder trial, would have been one of "not proven," and the prisoner having, in Scottish legal phraseology, "tholed his assize," could not have been tried again on the same charge.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Puisne Judge.)

February 1st.

A DISPUTED CONTRACT.

Sun Loong sued the Spanish Dominican Procuration in Hongkong for $361, for work done on a verbal contract to repair buildings in Queen's Road. Mr. G. J. Phillippo was for the plaintiff and Mr. E. C. Ellis (Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) for the defendants.

On the evidence, plaintiff failed to establish any contract with the Procuration. He said he was engaged by the defendants' compradore to do work for the amount now claimed; but there was nothing whatever to show any liability on the part of the Procuration, even if the compradore had made any such contract, which he denied.

Action dismissed with costs.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Sir Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice.)

W. T. BEAVIN, P.W.D.

In the matter of William Thomas Beavin, who had filed his petition in bankruptcy, Mr. B. Bowley (Mr. H. L. Dennys' office) appeared for the debtor and applied for a receiving order. Nobody else appeared in the case.

Mr. Bowley stated that the debtor was a pensioner from the Royal Engineers, having served with that force for 23 years; since then he had been a foreman in the Public Works Department of the Colony. His liabilities at the present time amounted to about $3,000, and his assets about $1,400. There were two executions issued against him.

His lordship:—I do not wish to make a receiving order in a case of this sort until I am fully satisfied that there are some assets for the Court to deal with. If it is not clear, I will make an interim receiving order, and then if the Official Receiver after acting on that is satisfied on the point, I can make the order absolute.

Mr. Bowley said that the debtor had furniture worth about $700, which was being sold in one of the suits just mentioned; there was no bill of sale on it.

His lordship:—Has Mr. Bruce Shepherd as Official Receiver been communicated with about the assets?

Mr. Sangster (Deputy Receiver):—Not yet.

His lordship:—Well, I will wait a few minutes, if he can attend now. If he is satisfied that there are substantial assets, I will make a receiving order, but if not, only an interim order.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd then appeared and stated that he was satisfied as to the existence of substantial assets for division.

His lordship:—Then I will grant the order at once; and if it is convenient when these bankruptcies come on, Mr. Shepherd, I would ask you to attend.

Mr. Shepherd:—Certainly; I did not know anything about this until just now.

SANITARY BOARD.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of this body was held to-day. Mr. F. H. May (captain superintendent of police) presided and there were also present Dr. P. B. C. Ayres (colonial surgeon), Mr. W. Chatham (acting Director of Public Works), Dr. J. Cantlie, Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. J. D. Humphreys, N. J. Ede, and E. A. Ram (secretary).

On the reading of the minutes, Mr. Ede wished to insert something he had forgotten to say at the last meeting, as to insisting on uniformity of pattern of night-soil buckets; but he was ruled out of order.

The Committee (Messrs. Thomson, Ho Kai, and Humphreys) appointed to consider the complaints as to sharks' fins reported (1) that the complaints came from the Government Civil Hospital; (2) that there is a large shark-fin district near the hospital; (3) that the process of curing sharks' fins involves exposure of fins and refuse on the roofs of houses, to dry in the sun; (4) that the fins cause no nuisance but the refuse is highly objectionable; (5) that the drying of fin refuse should certainly be prohibited in populous places for sanitary reasons, but not the drying of fins; (6) the shark-fin merchants should be notified accordingly.

Dr. Ayres regretted that the investigations of the committee had been limited to winter time, as summer was needed to appreciate the full force of the smells.

The Chairman said he understood that the Board could adopt the committee's suggestions for the present, and if not adequate, further steps could be taken.

On the motion of Dr. Ho Kai, seconded by Mr. Humphreys, the report of the Shark-fin sub-committee of the Board was adopted.

The mortality statistics showed for the week ended January 20th, 17 deaths per thousand, as against 27.2 for the corresponding period of last year; and 17.2 up to January 27th, against 23.9.

On the question of flushing drains with sea water, the Colonial Secretary wrote on the 14th December suggesting the idea for the Board's consideration. To this Mr. Rennie, then acting Secretary, appended a note that he had seen such a system in Montreal, Canada, but that the Hon. F. A. Cooper, D.P.W., said the drainage system was under control of the P.W.D. and in no way concerned the Sanitary Board; and that "if you pay any attention to public opinion you will have your hands full." The proposal was supported by Messrs. Lau Wai-chun, N. J. Ede, J. D. Humphreys, Dr. Cantlie, Dr. Ho Kai, and Dr. Ayres; Mr. Chatham, acting D.P.W., attached to the correspondence a note, that the flushing of drains with sea-water was not practicable, and the acting Registrar-General agreed with him that the real remedy for the bad smells was to push on with the new system of house drainage, as yet far from complete. On the 27th Dec. the acting Secretary, by direction of the Board, wrote to the Colonial Secretary that the Board saw no objection to the experiment being tried, but must leave the Government to say how it could be done. To this the Colonial Secretary replied asking the Board to say definitely whether, if feasible, it would be advisable, as the Board "must be prepared not only to take an interest but to be competent to advise in sanitary matters." He also enclosed a copy of a report from the acting Director of Public Works, stating that (1) the new main sewers in the west and central districts were now completed; (2) nevertheless many house-drains had not been connected to the new system, but still discharged into the storm-water drains, which thus emitted smells through the (untrapped) gratings of the street gutters; (3) the existing drains contained deposit from this source, sufficient to contaminate a large amount of air; (4) the old storm-water drains, being of large size, and not intended for sewage at all under the new system, but only for rain-water, thus contained a great deal of bad air, which might be driven upwards by the wind whenever the Praya outlet is exposed at low tide; (5) the Praya Reclamation works being unfinished, there are several small bays where there is no current, and so the sewage lies stagnant at the sewer outlets; (6) the new main sewers are systematically inspected and cleaned, and flushing-tanks are used where needed; (7) when all the house-drains in the colony are connected to the new main sewers, instead of to the storm-water drains as at present, there will be probably no trouble; (8) when the Reclamation is finished, the sewer outlets will be under water at low tide in the west and central districts; (9) until these two things are done, the system will be incomplete; (10) several extracts from the reports in the *Gazette* of September 27th, 1890, throw much light on these questions. At the request of Mr. Francis a huge mass of correspondence, dating back to July, 1885, was reproduced. After the circulation of all the foregoing documents, Dr. Cantlie, in a note urged the completion of the new "separate" system as quickly as possible, and as it would take five years at the present rate of progress, some special legislation must be devised. Mr. Humphreys agreed with Messrs Price, Chadwick, Cooper, and Chatham. Mr. Ede in his note wrote much the same. Mr. Francis thought that on the evidence of the records, the Board ought not to endorse the present proposal of the Government to flush drains with sea water; moreover, the Government refused to give the Board enough power, and so the Board must leave the Government to take all the credit or blame; it was not the Board's business to advise the Government, but only to provide for the surface cleanliness of the Colony and private drains; the Board should have charge of the whole sanitary business of the Colony's water and drainage, with an independent staff, instead of the present unfortunate division of work.

In reference to the water supply, Mr. J. R. Crook, the Water Authority, reported:—"The prescribed domestic quantity is fixed proportionally to the annual rating valuation of premises, a minimum of 5 gallons per head per day being prescribed for tenements assessed at $200 or less per annum, and rising by two gallons per head for each $100 in the assessment. It is being fixed for all tenements in the city, and for this purpose the city has been divided up into districts which are being inspected, metered and tested systematically, commencing from Kennedy-town and working east, the limit being fixed for each district as it is taken in hand. The prescribed domestic quantity as published in the *Gazette* is permanently fixed and is only to be altered by another proclamation; it includes water for all domestic purposes, it has no narrower meaning, and it is deemed a legitimate domestic consumption. The following is the consumption per head per day in 5 large cities, including water used for trade and municipal purposes:—London, 28 gallons; Manchester, 21g.; Liverpool, 30.3; Sheffield, 20.; New York, 92g. The domestic consumption, however, is considerably lower than this. In Berlin it has been ascertained to vary from 2 to 34 gallons per head per day, averaging 13 gallons, and in Abingdon, Berkshire, to average 4 gallons only. In these two latter places all the services are metered, so that the domestic consumption has been accurately ascertained." Mr. Francis not being present at to-day's meeting, his motion on this question was further postponed.

Mr. Humphreys moved the modification of drainage bye-laws which he had notified, giving the sanitary officers discretion to sanction any suitable pipes instead of being limited to one kind. He regretted that his remarks at the last meeting had not been reported in full, for he thought the Board should be a living power for public benefit. He hoped to see the day when all unofficial members of the Board, as well as on the Legislative Council, would be elected by the ratepayers, and the official members would vote freely according to their opinions. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said he did not see what this had to do with the question of using tin or other pipes.

Mr. Humphreys said his idea was to strengthen the Board by having the best possible bye-laws and thus pave the way for enfranchising the Board.

The other members of the Board were so amused that even Mr. Humphreys laughed.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded the motion.

Mr. Chatham said he thought the bye-laws already admitted all the best kinds of pipe, and a broader clause in the regulations would only admit inferior qualities, as yet. When a better kind could be devised, then the amendment might be good.

Mr. Humphreys maintained that many other kinds of pipe, not at present sanctioned under the bye-laws, would be good enough if carefully laid; but the bye-laws were too rigid and should be made elastic; sanitary work could not be done with red tape.

The Chairman said the bye-laws were drafted by two first-class experts, Messrs. Chadwick and Cooper, whose opinions on such technical matters could not safely be reviewed by the Board, however honest and well-intentioned. The proposed amendment would open a loop-hole for abuses.

Mr. Humphreys rose to reply but was ruled out of order by the Chairman, having already spoken several times.

Mr. Humphreys:—I could not tell in advance what views you would express, Mr. Chairman, and if I can't answer, you decide this question in the dark! It is an important matter for the whole community, and you will not hear the facts of the case!—

The Chairman:—Mr. Humphreys, I must ask you to sit down.

Mr. Humphreys:—All I wish to point is—

The Chairman:—We must conduct these meetings one some system, and follow regular lines of debate; if you can't recognise the ordinary rules of procedure, you must sit down.

Mr. Humphreys:—I will sit down—(but he rose, and continued)—but what I have to say, if I can't say it at this meeting, will be communicated to the public press. What we want is to be just! We don't want a lot of people who have been accustomed to run in grooves, but to move with the times and admit improvements whenever possible. At the present rate of depreciation to exchange it is quite possible that silver pipes might be used for the conveyance of water from the roofs of houses to the drains, and why shouldn't we be allowed to use silver for drain-pipes if we like?

Dr. Cantlie moved to adjourn the discussion for a fortnight.

Dr. Ayres seconded the motion, which was carried.

Dr. Cantlie and Dr. Ayres were then called away from the meeting on professional duty, and the Board thereby obtained quorum for the rest

TRADE DEPRESSION IN HONGKONG AND CHINA.

When enlarging in the Legislative Council the other day upon the causes of the depression which has hovered over the Far East during the past three years and, while affecting Shanghai and China coast ports to some extent, has been most severely felt in Hongkong, his Excellency the Governor first of all pointed out that the Sherman Act and the recent action of the Government of India in suddenly closing their mints had a deleterious effect on our trade—which every one of course knows full well. Then he went on to say—"But with the uncertainty that still surrounds this intricate and difficult question, we cannot look for an early influx of capital into the Colony, or for any great increase in business, unless some fixed international ratio should be established. As the President of the United States recently observed, 'What we want is good, sound, and stable money, and a condition of confidence which will keep it in use.' As the standard of value is silver in one portion of the world, and gold in another, commerce requires a steady par of exchange between the two," from which it is clear that he wished his hearers and those who might read his speech in the local papers to understand that the chief, almost the only cause of stagnation of trade and the generally bankrupt condition of the colony is due to the rapid and appalling decline in the sterling value of the dollar. That was what the public were to understand to be the cause of all our ills, according to the most reliable information in possession of the head of the Executive, and as such it was intended, presumably, to suffice for the ratepayers of the colony who were to work out their own salvation by the erection of cotton mills and by petitioning the British Government to coin a British dollar. By these means the dollar would go up by leaps and bounds to 3s. 6d. and possibly to 4s.; the long-promised annual retrenchment of $60,000 would soon be effected; the 'Rialto,' now a desolate void, would quickly become as animated as when Punjoms, Selamas and Borneos were on the boom, and when brokers surrounded the Clock-tower and crowded the Hotel corridors.

"Selling short and selling long,
And 'selling' all Hongkong."

To put it in a nutshell: Hongkong is suffering from the depreciation in the sterling value of the dollar—and from that only—and the remedy is as simple an operation as that of shelling peas!

If that is so, what fools there must be in the business section of the community, otherwise they must have been able to see all this before—long before Governor Robinson worked out and expounded the concrete problem of our salvation! Well, the *Telegraph* at all events, does not view the situation in that light. The Editor of this journal has lived in these realms of the blest a few days longer than Governor Robinson and he took the now famous "Opening Address," above quoted, with a very large pinch of salt, and determined to set the true facts, relative to the causes of the deplorable collapse of a rising commerce, before the public as soon as possible. Accordingly a member of the staff the *Hongkong Telegraph* was detached for special duty in this connection and instructed to ascertain from some of the Chinese what they consider the chief causes of the depression. These investigations have been eminently fruitful of important results, as will be seen by a glance over the report of our representative's interview with the manager of the Kwong Lung Tai bank in Wing Lok Street, doing business exclusively with Chinese engaged in trade with the United States of America.

In reply to numerous questions Mr. Loong Sing, the manager, after being assured that the object of the visit was the acquisition of truth on the all important questions at issue, said:—"I shall be most happy to reply as fully as possible, for I am convinced that it can do no good that the truth should be made known. I have resided in California ten years and during the past 15 years I have been engaged in banking business here. My firm does business chiefly with Chinese firms which have branches in California, and in Sydney, N.S.W. Our business has fallen off considerably in recent years—from an annual turnover of $ 50,000 or $200,000 to $70,000 or $80,000 at the present time. Very large numbers of my fellow-countrymen are experiencing the same falling-off in their business with America. There are about a hundred trading and banking firms in this colony interested solely in the California trade, and all of them complain bitterly of the depression. I attribute this lamentable state of affairs to the United States *Exclusion Acts*. The fall in the value of the dollar has doubtless contributed slightly to this end—very slightly, since the difference in exchange cuts both ways, and brings us more dollars for our exports the higher gold goes. But the *Exclusion Acts* may be said to be the sole cause of depression, for the reason that our exports from Hongkong to San Francisco chiefly consist of native produce such as opium, rice, oil, preserved ginger, fire-crackers, Chinese clothing materials, Chinese shoes and all sorts of Chinese food stuffs, medicines and curios. We don't purchase English or Continental goods to export to the States and consequently the fall in exchange does not affect us. As large numbers of our people have returned to China, and labourers cannot now proceed thither, of course there is less demand for Chinese exports on the other side, and it looks at present as though the business in exports will be practically non-existent in another decade—calculating upon the basis of the rate of retrogression during the past ten years. What I have said with regard to local trade to San Francisco applies with equal force to Sydney and Melbourne. I am of opinion that were the dollar to go up to four shillings it would not result in any improvement in our trade with California. It is, of course, plain enough that if our people remain in China it would be sheer folly for us to export fire-crackers, clothing, and food for their use in the United States of America."

Q.—Have you, as bankers and merchants, done nothing to remove the cause of this great falling off in your business?

Ans.—We stirred up our agents in San Francisco and they caused the Chinese merchants in America to memorialise our Minister in Washington, who pressed the United States Government to repeal the *Exclusion Acts*. Our Government being difficult to move we at last memorialised the Queen of England. All the local merchants and bankers interested in the trans-Pacific trade met at Mr Wong Shing's house some months ago to discuss the situation, and from there a deputation went to wait upon Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart. Then we drew up a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty to use her influence with the President of the United States in the direction of the repeal of the *Exclusion Acts*, and Mr. Lockhart took it home with him to present to his Government. What the upshot was we don't know yet. As regards the proposition of Governor Sir William Robinson that we should erect cotton mills as a means whereby the trade of Hongkong can be materially improved, I think it would be a reckless waste of money. As far as the merchants trading with California are concerned we can, if need be, buy any amount of cheap cotton stuffs in Japan and in America. Nothing could more quickly bring Hongkong up to its previous flourishing condition than the repeal of those unjust *Exclusion Acts*, and surely the Governor must know that. You will understand the position [illegible]

if I put it to you in this way:—Supposing in the good times a hundred local firms each did $50,000 worth of export business in an average year, that would give you $5,000,000 worth of exports in one year, with at least $4,000,000 worth of imports, besides thousands of passengers both ways. Now that trade has dropped to about a fourth of what it used to be, and passengers to virtually *nil*. That's our situation. You'll observe I have said nothing about the Shanghai and coast port firms interested in the trade with California. Their interests used to be equal to, if not greater than those of their compatriots in this Colony."

Q.—Why don't you now, while a Government a little less unfavourable to the Chinese is in power in the United States, set on foot a memorial to your own and the British Governments, getting it signed by all interested parties here, in Canton, Shanghai, and the coast ports?

Ans.—It would cost such a lot to get it before our Government!

Q.—Never mind. Get it there. It won't come heavy on so many of you, and if successful you would soon profit by it. Don't you agree with me?

Ans.—Yes, I do. You ought to make more inquiries and tell that to Mr. Lo Way Tsun, the Comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who is connected with the Tung Wah Hospital and our proposed Chamber of Commerce.

At this juncture the *Telegraph's* "special" said:—

"Mr. J. C. Quinn, Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, has prepared a table of statistics which many claim reveals the real causes of the present depression in the United States. Mr. Quinn himself claims that the financial crisis is directly caused from the result of a drain by Chinese of two and a quarter millions of gold, without any return in the purchase of American commodities. He estimates that $800,000,000 have been either carried out or sent to China during the last 30 years, to which depletion he assigns the vexed questions which are now agitating Congress and the people at large: 'The circulating medium of the United States,' he says 'is about $1,300,000,000. During the 30 years mentioned China has absorbed in wages paid to coolies and the difference between exports and imports the sum of $960,000,000. How long, he asks, will it take for them to get all we have? The Custom House records show that from 1860 to 1892 there was shipped from this country to China $134,000,000. He is confident that a much larger sum was sent to London by exchange on London banks, such exchanges being very desirable in China. But the larger sum has gone to China with the Chinese who have returned. For years, every China steamer carried hundreds of Chinese, and it is safe to say that every one of them had upon his person from $1,000 to $3,000 in gold (?) The exchange they send to London calls for gold. They exchange gold in America for Mexican dollars and ship them to China, and we are compelled to send gold to Mexico to purchase the silver for them. Thus, it will be seen that the gold of our country is gradually, but surely, going to swell the treasury of China.' This phase of the question is not without interest in British Columbia of course, and especially at Vancouver, where there arrive and depart many thousands of Chinese yearly. Very little over two years since the *World* published returns showing the amount of money being carried away by one steamer, in view of which the statistics prepared by Mr Quinn may, it is asserted, be accepted without limitation." Now, what have you to say to that?

Ans.—It is not true. What fools we should be! Our people's gold is left in the States and all that comes here is American parchment, in the shape of bills of exchange. The cry about vast quantities gold going to China is on a par with other arguments used against us by Irish labour agitators.

From the foregoing it will be at once noted that the Registrar General's mission to Downing Street was not solely connected with the Brazilian slave trade, as it was conveniently stated, and it will be interesting to know later on what the fruits of the dual mission were. Perhaps Mr. Lockhart will explain?

In our next issue another interview with a leading Chinese merchant will be published, setting forth further interesting facts relative to the cause of the depression.

(To be continued)

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA, January 9th.

The honour of Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Justice Prinsep, senior member of the Civil Service here and judge of the High Court.

BENARES, January 7th.

Lord Brassey with other members of the Opium Commission arrived by special train at 6 o'clock this morning and drove to camp at Nandesar Kothi.

Mrs. Annie Besant is expected to stay in Calcutta five days and to deliver three public lectures on Theosophy and Hinduism. Leaving Cacutta on the 16th instant, she will make a tour for about two months in North India, going to Lahore and visiting most of the towns *en route*, returning to Bombay on the 15th March. She sails for England a few days later.

It has been decided to make an enquiry by an expert into the extent to which salt is illicitly manufactured in the littoral districts of Bengal, where it is supposed that such manufacture proceeds on a somewhat extensive scale. The enquiry has been entrusted to Mr. Ashton.

The public of Calcutta will entertain the men of the East India Squadron at the Town Hall on the 13th instant.

ALLAHABAD, January 8th.

The slight earthquake felt at Allahabad on Thursday evening was also noticed at Lucknow, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur and Fatehgarh. The wave seems to have been travelling from north to south.

The Lieutenant-Governor will run into Lucknow from Rae Bareilly on the 12th instant to give evidence before the Opium Commission.

A tragic affair is reported from Chanda, in the Central Provinces, where two police constables, after murdering a Sub-Inspector and his orderly, went for Mr. Skinner, Deputy Commissioner, armed with axes and a gun. Mr. Skinner tried to induce them to surrender but without effect, and as one of the men advanced, brandishing an axe, towards Mr. Skinner, Doctor Strickland fired, killing him on the spot. The other man was arrested after a desperate struggle.

CALCUTTA, January 9th.

The expedition against the Abors, a hill tribe in Assam, has had a brush with the enemy. Seventy Abors attempted to surprise a reconnoitring party of 20 military police at Bemjur, but were driven off, leaving 7 killed and one wounded. The first party of the column arrived at Saduja yesterday and preparations were made for an advance on Bamjur, where the stockades are said to be made of plantain leaves. The Volunteers in Dibrugurh are very anxious to join the expedition.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne will leave Calcutta on the 27th January in the P.&O. steamer *Warren Hastings*, which takes them to England instead of only as far as Suez, as was previously notified.

LONDON, January 13th.

The latest bulletins state that Lord Kimberley's condition is improving and that his temperature is now nearly normal.

THE DEAD "MARINE."

The following verses appear in a new periodical called the *Globe & Laurel*, written by Marines for Marines.

King William sat in his banquet hall,
With a goodly company,
The merriest jester among them all,
And their leader in revelry.

He seized a bottle and turned his head,
'Twas a long-remembered scene,
"Go fetch me a bottle of wine," he said,
"And remove this 'Dead Marine.'"

An old man rose, and his face was wan,
'Mid the laugh at King William's jest,
His hair was white, but his eyes still shone
Like the medals upon his breast.

"I have travelled far both by sea and land,
And in many a bloody war,
But that insult I cannot understand,
Which you cast on my gallant corps."

Up rose the King and towards him bent,
O'er the table that stood between,
"It was with a purpose and full intent,
That I called it a 'Dead Marine.'"

"In the empty bottle I sent away
Will be fresh wine decanted;
Like you it has done its duty to-day,
And will do it again when wanted."

'Tis many a year since the King so spoke,
But England and England's Queen
Will know that King William made no mistake
In deficing a "Dead Marine."

TS'INGKIANGP'U.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

January 16th, 1894.

Of all the countries in the world in which to transact business, China will take the lead as the most difficult place. This remark does not apply to the open ports where Chinese come in contact with foreigners, but to the interior where one sees duplicity in its quintessence, and where the common adage among buyers and sellers is, "if you do not cheat you cannot make a living." The settling of business difficulties is so hard to perform that often by a comparatively small trouble a man's whole business will be ruined. A merchant here recently had just such a bitter pill to swallow. On the East Gate street of this city, where most of the business is done, there was a man who had a silk and satin store, and his trade was good. One afternoon a roll of silk was missing from the counter and a tailor standing near by was suspected and his person searched, but no silk was found. In civilised countries this would have gone no further so far as the suspected party was concerned, but not so in China. This was the tailor's big opportunity and "face" must be preserved, and some returns must be gained if possible beside. The silk man shook both hands (*à la* Chinese) at the tailor and apologised, but this was not enough and the tailor, after some ineffectual attempts to get a more substantial apology, left and spread his grievance among his friends and fraternity, the latter taking it up at once. Instead of one tailor to deal with, now the poor silk man had several, four of whom made themselves at home in his store and cursed and reviled as only a Celestial knows how, but they had to take it out in reviling as nothing was effected by it. Pretty soon the constable was sent for, but he was treated in like manner and beaten to boot. Then the alderman of the district was called in, but he could do nothing but take his share of reviling.

At last the magistrate was solicited and soon arrived on the scene and with little or no preliminaries called "Ta" (two), and the four tailors got 500 blows apiece. This was pretty heavy, when one considers how few blows make a man remember it for a week when he sits down. But the magistrate's blood was up and he gave them as good as they had been giving and then sent them into his *yamén*. The wisdom of this course was a matter of much discussion among the citizens, seeing that the tailors had their "face" to protect, and hard were the feelings against the magistrate. No sooner were the tailors put in gaol than their female relatives appeared at the silk shop in full force, and grandmothers, mothers, and children at once entered into the work of destruction, smashing lamps and windows and doing all the damage they could with hand and tongue. By judicious handling on the part of neighbours this female mob was got out into the streets and the doors were closed. They held the street till 3 a.m. making night hideous with their wailing and cries for justice. Finally the street became so obstructed that the Taotai sent soldiers to clear it.

The magistrate, seeing what a breeze was stirred up, sent for the original tailor who was making silk gowns at an ex-official's residence. The magistrate in due form sent his card to the ex-official requesting the presence of the tailor, but the official replied the tailor was not there. No official, the natives say, will be willing to be dragged into a mess. "Look out for yourself" is their motto, and hence the simple reply that the tailor was not there, the meaning of which the magistrate well knew. As is usual in such cases, there was delay of a day or two, then the magistrate set the tailors free, but they declined to leave and demanded that the silk merchant have 500 blows too; later, though, they changed their minds and went home.

But feeling ran high against the magistrate for his severity, and placards were stuck up against him. One was put on the Taotai's *yamén*, a rude drawing representing the magistrate selling his daughter for immoral purposes (the daughter representing the people). Such a poster displays to a Chinaman great malignity of feeling. At this stage there was some fear of a riot, so the Taotai got out a proclamation warning the people to keep quiet and to govern their families properly or else the women would be punished as well as the men. This had a wholesome effect and the case was reported to the head magistrate at Hsuian-fu for settlement. The poor silk merchant has not dared to open his store since the day of the row, and they say he has had to pay one or two strings of cash into the barga'n. The tailors have not as yet recovered the "face" which they lost, though they stood up for it so valiantly, even at the expense of other parts of the body, and so the whole affair remains unfinished waiting for the soothing touch of old Father Time to heal the breach.

Wonderful weather this year, 1st November weather, clear frosty nights up till 15th January, when half an inch of snow fell. For more than two weeks slaughtering of animals has been prohibited, but it is a convenient kind of prohibition, four days' prohibition and two days supply to lay in a supply to run through the prohibited days. The celestial mind, we see, in matters religious, is certainly elastic. Like the garment sold by the old Jew clothier, it is made to fit every occasion.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A STUDY IN BANKING.

NEW ORIENTAL AND CITY OF GLASGOW.

One star differs from another in glory, but the difference is in degree, not in kind. Thus, those whose memories can stretch back for fifteen years—it is odd how short is the memory of the average man—will find something very familiar in the report of the Advisory Committee of creditors in the affairs of the New Oriental Bank Corporation. It was just the story of the City of Glasgow Bank over again, but on a somewhat smaller scale. The Glasgow Bank chucked and frittered and financed and gambled away millions, where the New Oriental were only able to dissipate by the hundred thousand. But considering how much they effected in so short a time, who can say to what sublime height of daring and ruin-working recklessness the Board of the New Oriental might have risen had a few more years been granted to them? There is reason to believe that they would have completely outdone the achievements—and losses—of Overend, Gurney & Co. and of the City of Glasgow Bank rolled into one.

There are two special features in the New Oriental in which the analogy with the Glasgow Bank is most striking. These are, the fabulous and fictitious character of the "Rest"; and the advances to the directors and to the various concerns in which they were interested. There is a further analogy in the fact that both banks were resurrected from unfortunate predecessors, and it is open to question whether the poet's words can ever really and properly be adapted to such institutions—that banks may rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things.

Not to rake up, however, "portions and parcels of the dreadful past" any more than may be necessary for our immediate purpose, first let us see as to the "Rest." It began in 1885 with a transfer of £5,803 from profit-and-loss account, and yet a dividend was immediately afterwards declared which absorbed £5,151 of the net profit earned. This profit thus served a double purpose—to pay the shareholders and to form a reserve fund—a triumph of finance not excelled even by the Glasgow Bank. And having thus ingeniously started a "Rest" fund, the New Oriental proceeded to pile it up with a rapidity and dexterity that command our admiration—if not exactly our respect.

Between March, 1885, and March, 1886, the 'rest' grew from £5,803 to £116,981. In March, 1891, in spite of some ostensible withdrawals to meet avowed losses and pay dividends, it stood at £203,713. How was this remarkable fund formed? By adding £63,000 to the value of the premises acquired from the liquidators of the old Oriental, and £31,125 to the value of the furniture, by counting twice over a sum of £27,000 paid to the liquidator of the old concern, on account. This brought up the "Rest" by some £96,000, and the arrangement was so satisfactory to those who devised it that they straightway created another £53,333 by writing up at par the shares in the Oriental Bank Estates Company, on which only 10s. per share was paid.

It was clever thus to invent so handsome a premium, but it was awkward that they forgot to write any of it off when, shortly before the stoppage a number of these shares which stood at £1 each in the "Rest" were sold at 12s. 6d.!

Perhaps the most ingenious building up of the "Rest" (and a method such as would have struck the Glasgow Bank directors with admiration) was by means of the Exchange account. Yet it was very simple. Each branch was debited on all remittances of capital, with exchange at the rate of 1s. 8d. per rupee, and the difference between that and the true rate was collared as profit, and ultimately transferred to "Rest," which thus was swollen by a further £46,860. Yet another ingenious device was to charge interest upon bad debts and call that profit—as in the case of the "chitty" debts at Singapore—which also found its way into "Rest," out of which fictitious and imaginary fund provision was ostentatiously made for the bad debts themselves.

It is doubtful if the Glasgow Bank directors could beat these devices for ingenuity, even if they lacked the charm of originality which belonged to much of the finance of the Glasgow Bank. In the accounting of the latter concern it was customary to keep a floating, invisible, and wholly imaginary stock of gold, wherewith to gild the balance-sheets. This gold was as visionary as the "Rest" of the New Oriental; and beginning with an invention of £60,000, it grew steadily to the respectable dimensions of £300,000, at which it stood at the date of the collapse. This was a very clever device, because it not only made a splendid show on the balance-sheet, but it also allowed of a note circulation of £300,000 in excess of what the actual gold on hand would have permitted under the law.

The Glasgow Bank, too, had a happy knack in the valuation of securities and assets generally. Thus, life insurance policies lodged in security of an overdraft would be appraised not at the surrender value, but at the policy amount. Securities deposited against the great overdrawn accounts of Smith, Fleming & Co., James Nicol Fleming, James Morton & Co., and John Innes Wright & Co., and others were entered at the face-value, however worthless or unsaleable they might be.

In the first report of the liquidators of the Glasgow Bank appeared this paragraph:—"Two items are entered in the abstract of accounts, from which the June balance-sheet was prepared, as assets, which we have been obliged to reject *in toto*. One of these is a sum of £20,000 entered as an asset under the head of suspense account, and which we have found it necessary to include in our estimate of bad debts; the other a sum of £96,294 entered as an asset under the head of 'Credit account, No. 7,' but which is made up of balances so hopelessly bad that they were specially removed under this heading to prevent the possibility of interest being calculated on them from year to year."

Here is both a parallel and a contrast for the shareholders of the New Oriental to consider. The Glasgow Bank drew the line at crediting profit-and-loss with interest upon certain bad debts—not all, however—which they nevertheless continued to rank as assets. *Per contra*, not to allow the world to suppose they were lending too much, or accepting too many bills, they transferred a sum of £973,000 from bills payable account, by a book entry, into a cash payment on account of foreign and colonial credits, with corresponding contras.

The Glasgow Bank went into liquidation with a deficiency of £6,190,983, including £1,000,000 of shareholders' capital. Much of the property held against advances could not be realised for years, and was taken over by an Assets Company still in existence. The New Oriental began by partly propping and party being propped by a Company formed to take over the assets of the defunct old Oriental; and the difference was material. The New Oriental goes into liquidation with a deficiency of £1,497,290, after calling up every shilling of subscribed capital.

The shareholders of the New Oriental are happy in having their liability restricted to the amount of their shares—which is so far unfortunate for the creditors that they are told not to expect more than 12s. in the £. The shareholders in the Glasgow Bank had unrestricted liability and were assessed to the amount of over £2,290 per share—a levy which only some half-dozen of them were able to pay in full, and survive. Yet the creditors were paid every sixpence.

The curious thing is the, notwithstanding the lesson afforded in the case of the Glasgow Bank, the directors of the New Oriental seem to have been as accommodating to themselves and their own personal and business friends, as were the directors of the other concern. It is true the amounts were not so large as the famous overdrafts in Glasgow of John Innes Wright, Lewis Potter, Henry Taylor, and others, but then they were given to very much smaller men—commercially speaking. As for the various Companies bolstered up by the New Oriental, the list reads just like a second edition of the Glasgow Bank report.

In the matter of bad accounts the Glasgow Bank had, perhaps, nothing quite analogous to the swindle of Beyts, Craig & Co., but the New Oriental's account of "Y. & S. Okada" is just a repetition of the device of Glasgow Bank to keep up its own shares in the market by buying them in the name of dummies, or nominees, advancing the money to pay for them.

In fact the analogy between the cases of these two failed Banks is so remarkable that one can almost imagine the later concern forming itself upon the pattern of the former one. At any rate the similarity is a proof that in finance history does repeat itself.—*Fairplay.*

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effect; it has been in each case taken most readily." W. PERKINS, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Butleigh Hospital. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st January, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	29.84	...	...	NE	2	...	...
Nagasaki	30.14	39	41	NNW	5	b	...
Shanghai	30.19	41	57	NNW	3	o	...
Foochow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.18	54	61	E	1	o	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	30.25	56	...	NE	1	o	...
Canton	30.34	46	...	ENE	1	o	...
Hongkong	30.16	65	71	N	1	o	...
Victoria Peak		...	...	N	1	...	...
Cap Rocc	30.26	...	...	NNW	4	...	...
Macao	30.28	46	81	NNW	3	o	...
Hoihow	30.30	51	...	NW	3	o	...
Haiphong	30.24	56	74	N	3	o	...
Bolinao	30.01	57	88	...	...	o	...
Manila	29.85	55	88	WSW	1	o	...
Cape St. James	29.97	...	...	NE	5	b	...

1st February, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.38	32	90	W	1	o	...
Amoy		...	...	...	...	...	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	30.48	52	...	N	1	o	...
Canton	30.47	48	...	NE	1	o	...
Hongkong	30.41	49	39	N	1	b	...
Victoria Peak		...	...	N	1	...	...
Cap Rock		...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao		...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	30.43	51	54	NNE	3	o	...
Bolinao	30.06	67	89	N	4	o	...
Manila	30.01	61	61	NE	1	o	...
Cape St. James	30.14	...	...	NE	3	b	...

1st, 10.41 a.m. Barometer steady. Gradients steep for north winds. Heavy monsoon continuing in China Sea. Weather fine, but cold.

2—Barometer reduced to level of theSea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 3—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 5—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *d* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 1st February, 1894.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.26	30.41	30.30
Temperature	45	47	50
Humidity	72	49	58
Direction of wind	N	N	N
Force	1	1	1
Weather	o	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 31st.....46
Lowest open air temperature on the 31st.....40

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 1st February, 1894.

To-day's Advertisemen's.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st February, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [150

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE date of the ALLOTMENT of SHARES having been POSTPONED until the 12th instant, applications will be received at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK until the 10th instant.

By Order.

W. HUTTON POTTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [154

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1894, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1893.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [178

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [183

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To be held on the RACE COURSE on SATURDAY, the 10th of March, 1894, Commencing at 1.30 P.M.:—

PROGRAMME:

1. 120 Yards' Flat Race (Handicap).
2. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
3. Long Jump.
4. Quarter mile (Handicap); Soldiers, Sailors and Police.
5. Bicycle Race, 1 mile (Scratch).
6. High Jump.
7. Ladies' Purse; Half mile (Handicap).
8. Veterans' Race.
9. 100 Yards (Challenge Cup).
10. Tug-of-War.
11. Hurdle Race (120 yards, 10 flights).
12. Quarter mile Flat Race.
13. Mile Flat Race (Handicap); Soldiers, &c.
14. Mile Flat Race.
15. 220 Yards (Handicap).
16. Consolation Race (120 yards).
17. Steeplechase.
18. Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap).

Nos. 4, 5, 13 and 18 are open events. Entry forms can be obtained after the 10th of February, 1894, at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB QUARRY BAY ATHLETIC CLUB HUNGHOM DOCKS or of the Undersigned, and must be sent in not later than February 25th, 1894.

A. DENISON, Honorary Secretary, H. K. A. C.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [181

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY THE ACTING COMMANDANT.

No. 53.—FIELD BATTERY—The Annual 6½ pr. R.M.L. Gun Competition, will take place on TUESDAY, 6th February, 1894, at Stonecutters' Island. Members will muster at Headquarters at 9.30 A.M.

UNIFORM:—Serge and Helmets (plain) Great Coats (to be worn).

By Order,

J. CHRISTIAN, Lieut. R.A., Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894 [182

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIKH,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [151

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

SITUATED on the Bund of the FRENCH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, within only five minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves and commanding a fine View of the harbour, is now OPEN to the PUBLIC and offers Special Accommodation for Visitors.

Comfortably Furnished Bed-rooms and very careful attendance.

Every facility afforded to strangers wishing to visit the City.

Telegraphic address:—"VICTORIA."

T. F. DA CRUZ & Co., Proprietors.

Canton, 1st February, 1894. [179

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, Issued from the Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in ASIA. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable statistics concerning China, Japan and all the other Countries in the Far East, with a mass of varied information on many interesting subjects unrivalled by any similar publication in any part of the World.

PRICE$3.00

To be obtained from all Booksellers in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c., and at the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1894.

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY, 98, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong and the Shipping Community, that they have now OPENED at the above address. The Store is managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist who takes every care that all DRUGS and CHEMICALS used in the compounding of prescriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent Medicines.

Telephone No. 74.

FLETCHER & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [38

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [36

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ, are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading to Ports of Java, Sumatra (East and West Coast) Celebes, Timor, Sunda Islands, Dutch New Guinea, &c., &c. Bills of Lading for through Cargo from these Ports to be presented to the Undersigned for countersignature.

LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1893. [1289

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS, (*Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.*)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...$15.00
Tiffin$15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast$0.50
Tiffin$0.75
Dinner$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893 [31

J. W. KEW & CO.'S STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co., c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1892. [684

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., *SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,* PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT. DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT *REASONABLE PRICES.*

Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [798

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [728

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE AIRY ROOM at Moderate Rental. Next door to Thomas's Grill Rooms.

Apply on the Premises, 2, DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1894. [97

TO LET.

NOS. 1, 5, 7 & 12, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February 1894 [22

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 27, Mosque Street. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply 4A, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Hongkong, 29th January 1894 162

TO LET

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"BAKER LODGE," at the Peak.
"STOLZENFELS," at the Peak.
"THE WILDERNESS," Caine Road.
No 8, CHANCERY LANE.
No. 2, RIPON TERRACE.
No. 8, GLENEALY BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Staunton Street.
FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.
No. 11, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

OFFICES AND SHOPS:—
FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ld.
GROUND FLOOR—under Hongkong Hotel, Pedder's Street.
PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s

GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS,

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [23

TO LET.

A LARGE DRY and SPACIOUS GODOWN, Praya East, on Marine Lot No. 42.

Apply to N. MODY & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1894. [134

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. [16

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—100 per cent., prem., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up,—$25½, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares, nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$98 per share, buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company—$53 per share, sales and buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 145 per share, sales and buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$137 per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—$62, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$210 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$83 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$28 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$56 sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—40 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$44, buyers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—$20 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—82 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$21 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$11 per share, sales and sellers.
Honpkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
Punjom Mining Co.—$7½ per share, sales and sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$5 per share, sales and sellers.
The Belmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1½ per share, sales and sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$80 per share, sales and sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$6.05, sales and sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—*nix.*
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$182 per share, sales and sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$35 buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$9½, sales and buyers.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1½ per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7½ per share, sales and buyers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$8 per share, ex. div, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$50, ex. div., sales and buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$18 per share, sales and buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$10 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$32 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$100 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$80 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$4½ per share, sales and buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$5½, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$5.30, sales.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$62 ex. Div. buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/2⅝
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...2/3⅛
Credits at 4 months' sight.....2/3⅜
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/3½
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.78
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.87
ON INDIA:—
T. T. 186½
On Demand 186⅝
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 71
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. de Abreu.
Mr. J. de Rego Barros.
Mr. J. Benavides.
Major & Mrs. Berkeley.
Wm. T. Brecketti
Mrs. von Bronsdorf.
Mr. L. Brooks.
Major Noel Clarke.
Mr. A. J. Easton.
Mr. W. Easton.
Capt. Fawkes, R.N.
Mrs. Fawkes & maid.
Mr. R Ferguson.
Mr. G. Garcia.
Mr. A. D. Geddes.
Mr. F. Henderson.
Mr. Thos. Howard.
Mr. and Mrs. R Inchausti & 2 children.
Mr. S. Iwanaga.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Knott and son.
Baron and Baroness de Ladario.
Miss N. Lindholm.
Miss A. Lindholm.
Miss L. Lindholm.
Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lindholm.
Major R. Lyall.
Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. J. C. Medd.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Rev. J. M. Morton.
Sarg.-Major Nicholson.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Noble.
Mr. C. Obdt.
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Pearce.
Mr. F. von der Pfordten.
Mrs. von der Pfordten and two children.
Capt. G. Ricchiardi.
Mr. L. H. Sandilands.
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sansom.
Mr. J. H. Scott.
Mr. F. E. Shean.
Captain Tillett.
Mr. H. S. Waldo.
Capt. & Mrs. Wrottesley.
Mr. A. T. Yardley.
Dr. & Mrs. W. Young.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Grimble.
Capt. and Mrs. Hunt
Mr. MacLean.
Mr. Medhurst.
Capt. and Mrs. Moens.
Mr. J. M. Murray.
Mr. A. E. Sleight.
Mr. A. Findlay-Smith.
Mr. Stokes.
Capt. & Mrs. Welman.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sydney*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 8th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 30th ultimo at daylight, and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port on the 18th ultimo.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port *via* Honolulu and Yokohama on the 30th ultimo.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma*, from Victoria, B.C., on the 18th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Menmuir*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 7th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. G. Italiana *Bisagno*, from Genoa, left Singapore on the 25th ultimo, and may be expected here to-day.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Benglas*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Poseidon* left Kobe on the 31st ultimo at 8 A.M., and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on the 7th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

SIKH, British steamer, 1,735, J. Rowley, 1st Feb.,—Liverpool 18th Dec., and Singapore 25th Jan., General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
TAMSUI, British steamer, 919, A. Wright, 1st February.—Canton 1st February, General.—Butterfield & Swire
NINGPO, German steamer, 762, Th. Lehmann, 1st Feb.,—Canton 1st Feb., General.—Siemssen & Co.
KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,504, Lincoln, 1st February,—Canton 1st Feb., General.—C M. S. N. Co.
BOMBAY, British steamer, 2,047, R. J. Sleeman, 1st Feb.—Shanghai 28th Jan., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
LAERTES, British steamer, 1,395, Grier, 1st Feb., —Liverpool. and Singapore 25th January, General —Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, for Shanghai.
Tamsui, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Bentarig, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
Tsinan, British steamer, for Kobe.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
Fernando, Norwegian bark for Gorontalo.

DEPARTURES.

February 1, *Thames*, British str., for Singapore and London.
February 1, *Tsinan*, British str., for Kobe.
February 1, *Formosa*, British str., for Amoy.
February 1, *Haitan*, British str., for Swatow.
February 1, *City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
February 1, *Tamsui*, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Sikh*, from Singapore, &c.—30 Chinese.
Per *Bombay*, from Shanghai.—Mr. J. S. Pallisr.
Per *Laertes*, from Singapore, &c.—38 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for Nagasaki,—Mrs. O. Talki and child. For Yokohama,—Major and Lady M. Gore-Brown, Messrs. D. Byramjee, H. G. Griffith, E. Lascellas, and Chong Hop. For San Francisco.—Rev. and Mrs. J. Craighead, Mrs. K. Southard, Messrs. Messrs. Jno. Eriksson, and A. M. von Denberg.
Per *Namoa*, for Foochow.—Messrs. Takai and Sew Yee.
Per *Haitan*, for Swatow.—Mr. H. W. Robertson.
Per *Thames*, from Hongkong for Singapore.—Messrs. H. W. Hoyles, A. Hoyles, and Maxwell. For Penang.—Mrs. Keswick and servant, and Miss Parkes. For Brindisi.—Miss E. Morris. For London.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ross, 3 children and amah, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McLean, Messrs. H. W. Pearce, D. Hendry, C. D'Arc, and Thos. Brockett. From Shanghai to Marseilles.—Rev. T. Prothero. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Ven. Archdeacon Shaw, Mrs. Shaw and 4 children, Miss Hartley, Miss Cushing, and Mr. J. B. Reutlers.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Bombay* reports that she left Shanghai on the 28th ultimo, and had strong monsoon and high following sea.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Saigon.—Per *Swatow* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Sikh* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits and London.—Per *Bombay* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per *Kelmhild* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,081, James Thom, 19th Jan.,—Krabasan 8th January, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ARIAKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,905, A. Murray, 27th Jan.,—Kutchinotsu 22nd Jan., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. de van Bergh, 19th July,—Bangkok 13th July, Rice.—Lauts, Wogener & Co.
BENLARIG, British steamer, 1,432, E. Le Boutellier, 26th Jan.,—Moji 20th Jan., Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BENLOMOND, British steamer, 1,752, A. W. S. Thomson, 19th January,—Kutchinotsu 24th Jan., Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHINOTU, British steamer, 1,045, R. Janes, 29th Jan.,—Kobe 22nd January, and Moji 24th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 30th Jan.,—Saigon 24th January, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 30th Jan.,—Saigon 24th Jan., Rice and Paddy.—Siemssen & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
(*Continued.*)

DENBIGHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,662, D. Davies, 27th January,—Moji 22nd January, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
DEWAWONGSE, British str., 1,057, R. Unsworth, 30th Jan.,—Bangkok 21st Jan., and Anglin 23rd, Rice, Wood, and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 30th Jan.,—Vancouver 8th Jan., Yokohama 23rd and Shanghai 27th, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. A. Taylor, 29th Jan.,—Manila 26th Jan., General.—Shewan & Co.
FORMOSA, British steamer, 2,616, E. P. Bishop, 29th Jan.,—London 16th Dec., Bombay 11th Jan., and Singapore 23rd, General.—P. & O. N. S. Co.
GLENGARRY, British steamer, 1,924, F. Selby, 31st Jan.,—Samarang 22nd January, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KRIEMHILD, German steamer, 1,700, Hildebrandt, 30th Jan.,—Singapore 23rd Jan., General.—Siemssen & Co.
KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, W. H. Jackson, 30th Jan.,—Calcutta 13th Jan., Penang 19th, and Singapore 23rd, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LINDFIELD, British steamer, 1,450, J. Jameson, 30th Jan.,—Saigon 25th January, Rice and Rice Flour.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
PRAYA, 130, Captain MacIsaac.—Hongkong Government Tender.
PROGRESS, German steamer, 587, J. Jessen, 29th Jan.,—Bangkok 21st January, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
SOOCHOW, British steamer, 999, N. Martin, 29th Jan.,—Manila 23rd Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. N. Dodd, 27th January,—Manila 24th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
SWATOW, German steamer, 625, H. Andresen, 17th Jan.,—Bangkok 9th January, General.—Melchers & Co.
TAMARIND, Norwegian steamer, 739, L. Costberg, 28th Jan.,—Hongay 26th January, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TOYO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,565, G. J. Edwards, 28th Jan.,—Saigon 24th Jan., Paddy and Rice.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Petersen, 26th Jan.,—Swatow 25th Jan., General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., 29th Jan.,—Yokohama 20th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
WHAMPOA, British steamer 1,100, L. Dawson, 30th Jan.,—Moji 25th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALFRED HAWLEY, British bark, 412, W. Llewellyn, 15th Nov.,—Whampoa 15th November, Ballast.—Order.
ALTAIR, British bark, 399, Matthews, 22nd Jan.,—Sandakan 11th Nov., Wood.—Wieler & Co.
ANDELANA, British ship, 2,395, Richards, 7th Jan.,—New York 23rd August, Petroleum.—Order.
BASUTO, German bark, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct.,—Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
CLARA JACKSON, British schooner, 32, Charles Butchart, 3rd Dec.,—Sydney 21st March, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
COLOMA, American bark, 895, Cyrus M. Noyes, 26th Jan.,—Portland, and Honolulu 18th Nov., Lumber.—Tuck Lee.
FERNANDO, Norwegian bark, 347, E. Pettersen, 22nd Jan.,—Gorontalo 22nd Dec., Rattans and Blackwood.—Moh Wong.
GERARD C. TABEY, American bark, 1,390, J. F. Shurlet, 22nd Jan.,—New York 30th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GOMUR, Spanish schooner, 70, E. A. Blow, 26th Jan.,—Yap 12th January.—Master.
IMACOS, Norwegian barque, 577, L. Olsen, 16th Jan.,—Rajang (Borneo) 10th Dec., Timber.—Master.
KENILWORTH, American 4-masted ship, 2,178, Baker, 26th Jan.,—Amoy 25th January, General.—Shewan & Co.
KITTY, British bark, 803, H. Wilson, 1st Dec.,—Whampoa 1st December, Ballast.—Captain.
LOTHAIR, Italian bark, 794, Juan B. Cafranga, 30th Nov.,—Callao 30th Oct., General.—D. Musso & Co.
MACMILLAN, British ship, 1,450, Robert Guthrie, 4th Dec.,—Cardiff 22nd July, Coals.—Government.
MARTHA BOCKHAHN, German ship, 726, Ed Meincke, 11th Oct.,—Philadelphia 21st May, Petroleum.—Order.
MOUNT WASHINGTON, American ship, 2,162, Louis W. Ross, 6th Jan.,—Kutchinotsu 28th Dec., Coal.—Captain.
NAM SHUN SING, Chinese 3-m. sch., 368, Lok Li Tong, 3rd August,—Saigon 24th August, Wood.—Yong Kee & Co.
OTAGO, British bark, 246, C. B. Dasborough, 23rd Jan.,—Albany, W.A., 26th Nov., Sandalwood.—Shewan & Co.
WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 573, T. Powell, 15th Jan.,—Kalagua 22nd Dec., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been Leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in connection with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST, 1894.

One person, per day	$ 3.00
One person, per week	10.00
One person, one month	35.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	5.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	32.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	95.00

For full particulars apply to
VICTORIA HOTEL.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [25

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE,
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

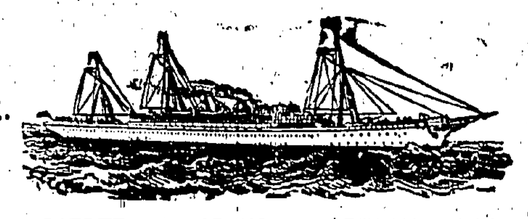
TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.
84]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.  1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 21st February.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 21st March.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comd. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Hongkong, 24th January, 1894. *Pedder's Street.* [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) } Wednesday, 14th Feb., at Daylight.
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Thursday, 15th March, at Daylight.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) } Wednesday, 4th April, at Daylight.

THE Steamship
"GEALIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th January 1894. [2

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1893. [29

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1894. [27

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Friday, 23rd Feb., at Daylight.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Wednesday, 7th Mar., at Daylight.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) } Saturday, 24th March, at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA & YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY the 23rd February, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of $10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *via* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1894. [1

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says—
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1893. [5

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma	Tuesday	February 27th.
Mogul.....	Tuesday	March 20th.
Victoria	Tuesday	April 10th.

THE Steamship
"TACOMA,"
Captain J. R. Hill, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th February, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and, one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1894 [4

Intimations.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

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CHARTS and BOOKS.
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DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1892. [406

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

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